

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st, 1915

No. 29



Our
12th
Anniver'sary
Sale
com'ences

July 24

At 9 a.m., and will
continue for 13 days
closing **AUG. 7**

The entire
\$15,000 STOCK
of Men's and Boys
Suits, Shoes, Fur-
nishings, Hats,
Caps and every-
thing that Men
and Boys Wear.
Every article cut
to the core.

Every day a star day. Every price a star price. See large circular

J. V. BERSCHT
Men's and Boys Outfitter

Watch for our

BIG SALE OF FURNITURE

Commencing July 15th

Everything goes at very low prices

See our Window Display in West Store, Leuszler Block

Just received a shipment of

8 inch Wood Sheaves

Hay Fork Pulleys; Wire Rope
Hay Rack Fixtures and Forks

Our Stock is Complete and Prices Extremely Low

Rumball & Hyndman

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, Calgary

A High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men,
Girls and Young Women. Non Sectarian

Opening of Fall Term: **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1915**

BUSINESS CLASSES—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Typewriting, etc.

MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course: Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.

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HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

For full information and Calendar apply to

Rev. GEORGE W. KERRY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Drys Win By Big Majorities

The battle between the wets and the drys has been fought and at any rate the decision was no uncertain one as far as the Didsbury district is concerned. The Prohibition and Liquor forces were out on the trail early on Wednesday morning and both sides worked quietly but with a determination not to leave anything to chance to secure a victory.

As far as this district was concerned there was an absence of any wrong doing at either of the polls, in fact nothing was attempted by the forces opposed to prohibition that could in any way be construed as being crooked.

Returns from the following polling subdivisions have been secured before going to press. Complete returns will be given next week.

	Dry	Wet
DIDSBURY, EAST	86	8
DIDSBURY, WEST	145	25
Berlin	37	0
Three Hills	70	27
Robertsons	32	7
Sunnyslope	37	13
Carstairs	131	40
Neapolis	39	12

Westerdale	48	10
Elkton	23	13
Dog Pound	44	7
Goberts	32	5
Waterloo	39	3
Greenwood	10	5
Hawkeye	19	7
Davis	39	11
Acme	95	13
Grainger	17	5
Drumheller	121	58
Rollis	27	5
Callaghan	21	3
Sarcee Butte	41	16
Siebertville	26	6
Carbon	62	46
Lucas	22	8
Sunnyslope S. H.	23	1
Banner	13	2
Swallow	54	19
Westward Ho	26	5
Stern	5	20
Tany Bryn	31	2
Bancroft	16	2

1434 400

Majority in favor 1,034.

There are two more small polls to hear from in this constituency but they will not affect the total big majority.

Calgary went nearly 4,000 majority for the Act.

It is estimated that the majority from all over the province is about 10,000 tonight.

Strathcona (South Edmonton) 1,000 majority in favor of Act.

Council Meets

The Council met on Monday night in the Council chambers. Mayor Omond, Councillors Sinclair, Reed, Wood, Herber, Secretary Brusso and Solicitor Austin present.

A communication from J. Nixon requesting a cinder sidewalk to his residence was read. It was decided that as soon as work already in hand which requires the cinders is completed same should be laid.

The discount to be allowed on taxes this year was taken up and it was decided that 5 per cent. would be allowed on all taxes paid before October 1st, 2 1-2 per cent. on those paid between October 1st and November 1st, and the full amount after the latter date till January 1st when a 5 per cent penalty is added according to law.

The Council expressed the hope that taxes would come in freely and early as they wish to complete the sidewalk and other improvements before frost comes. If the taxes do not come in freely it will be hard to finance the larger work.

The heavy rains of last week has caused an unforeseen extra expenditure for fixing up culverts and gutters.

The matter of laying the big sidewalk was taken up. The question of whether the Council should only lay the nine feet of walk on Railway Ave. which belongs to the town or whether they should lay the whole eleven feet, three feet of which belongs to the private property owners, same to be charged to said owners, was discussed.

The Mayor stated that he thought that it should all be done by the town so as to make a uniform job of it, but that the property owners should be interviewed by the Secretary-Treasurer to get them to agree to same before tenders were called for, the whole work to be paid for by the town and the town to collect from the property owners.

The sidewalk to be laid extends from the corner of Hammond Street to the corner of Berlin Street on Railway Ave., and on each side of Osler Street to the ends of the new blocks of buildings, the former will be a nine foot walk and the latter seven feet.

The Council finally decided that the Secretary interview property owners on Railway Ave. in regard to the extra three feet of walk. Chairman Sinclair of the Board of Works will have plans and specifications ready at the next meeting so

that tenders can be called for the work at once.

Councillor Reed was unanimously selected as Deputy Mayor for this term of three months.

Solicitor Austin had completed the alterations to the License bylaw, which includes the transient traders license, and the same having been given two previous readings was given a third and passed.

The Agricultural Society had requested permission to cut a road on the east side of the butte at the town park, the road to run north and south. They would make the road free of charge but the town would have to alter and put up the fencing.

The matter was discussed thoroughly but finally the Council decided that as we were financing pretty close this year, because of extra work, that it would be better to leave it altogether till next year. If the road was made this year and the fence was not put up it would be very dangerous.

The Council then adjourned.

Rains Do Considerable Damage

Last week was a record breaker in this district for rain, it kept up incessantly and not only came down in drops but seemed also to come in buckets full. Cellars were full, roads impassable in a great many places, bridges were washed out both east and west and graded roads now appear as if no work had ever been done on them in some places. The people to the west of Didsbury are in bad plight, several bridges have been washed out and they have no way to reach town for a few days.

Mr. C. L. Peterson, the local government meteorological reporter, gives the following as the rainfall since April 1st: April, 60 in.; May 5.55 in.; June 5.27 in.; July up to 17th inst. 6.70 in. In the two days, July 16th and 17th, there was 2.77 in. of rain fall. Mr. Peterson states that the year 1902 was the last year since we had such a soaking as this year, and it stopped in that year on July 20th.

In his report to the government late this spring he reported crops as being two weeks earlier but states now that they will mature at about the same time as last year given good weather. In 1902 what crops there were turned out well.

It is estimated that 8 inches of rainfall a year is sufficient for this district, the total so far has been 18 1/2 for the last four months so that there should be no need of any more moisture this season.

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 10.00

E. E. Wilson..... 5.00

\$15.00

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 21.45

Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$103.75

BORN

DICK—On Sunday, July 11th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Dick, a son.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

TWENTY acres B. C. Fruit Land to trade for farm land or city property. Give full particulars, Box 1410, Calgary, Alta.

TENDERS wanted for 25 tons of good prairie hay delivered at Didsbury. For further particulars apply to J. H. Anderson, Didsbury.

GOOD RHUBARB for canning, for sale at 6 lbs. for 25c, or 30 lbs. for \$1.00; also have onions, radishes and lettuce for sale. Mrs. W. F. Sick.

Men's Slicker Coats and Pants, going at 75c each. J. V. Berscht.

SHORTHORN BULL for sale, 3 years old. In first class condition. Apply to O. Kokevik, Bergen. j21p

FOUND—A child's red coat on road from Olds to Didsbury. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

MECKLENBURG, the reliable, experienced and qualified sight specialist will be again at Didsbury on July 27th; Olds, July 28th and Carstairs, July 26th. Do not fail to see him about your eyes.

DON'T FORGET that the Mc-Claine-Wrigglesworth Co., are agents for the Winnipeg Oil Co. We will sell you anything in oils and greases for machines or automobiles. Try a barrel of our gasoline in your engine or auto. You will return for the second barrel.

FOR SALE—One set double driving harness, new; set double driving harness second hand; cook stove; heater; a large quantity of No. 1 poles. J. V. Berscht.

WANTED—1-2 section of hay to put up by ton. Apply to T. E. Reynolds, Didsbury. j14p

PARKER R. REED wants to do your Hail Insurance. Best companies, best rates. Prompt settlement in case of loss, also Fire, Life, and Live Stock Insurance.

WANTED by man and wife position to take charge of farm or ranch, experienced. Apply Pioneer Office.

LUMBER for sale at \$11.50 per 1000. About 10,000 feet mostly boards. Apply co. Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

FOR SALE—Dimension lumber roughly about 5,000 feet, or will exchange for anything you have. Herb. Fisher, phone 1915.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

He had dropped the match he was about to apply to his cigarette and was staring out of the window. The blind had not been drawn; the panes were framed with flowers.

And inside that dark circle there came a face, a dark Eastern face, with awful eyes, filled with agony and rage and pain. Across the dusky forehead was a cut from which blood streamed freely.

"You are not listening to me," Mrs. May cried. "What is the matter?" "The face, a face at the window," Geoffrey gasped. "A horrible looking man, not of this country at all; a man with a gash in his forehead. He seemed to be looking for something. When he caught sight of me he disappeared."

Mrs. May had risen and crossed to the long French window opening on to the lawn. Her back was towards Geoffrey and she seemed determined, or so he imagined to keep her face concealed from him.

"Strange," she said, carelessly, though she was obviously disturbed. "Surely you were mistaken. Some trick of the brain, a freak of imagination."

Geoffrey laughed. Young men at his time of life, men who follow healthy pursuits, are not given to tricks of the imagination. His pulse was beating steadily; his skin was moist and cool.

"I am certain of it," he said. "What is that noise?"

Something was calling down the garden. Long before this time the good people of the farm had gone to bed.

"Shall I go and see what it is?" Geoffrey asked.

"No, no," Mrs. May whispered. "Stay here, I implore you. I would not have had this happen for anything. What am I saying?"

She passed her hand across her face and laughed steadily.

"There are secrets in everybody's life and there are in mine," she said. "Stay till I return. There will be no danger for me, I assure you."

She stepped out into the darkness and was gone. Geoffrey stooped and bent over a dark blot or two that lay on the stone still at the bottom of the window.

"Blood," he muttered, "blood beyond a doubt. It was no delusion of mine."

From outside came the swish of slithering drapery. It was Mrs. May returning. She seemed herself again by this time.

"The danger is past," she said. "If danger you choose to call it. The next time we meet we shall laugh together over this comedy. I assure you it is a comedy. And now I am going to ask you to leave me."

The woman was playing a part and playing it extremely well. With less innate knowledge, Geoffrey would have been thoroughly deceived. As it was he affected to make light of the matter. He held out his hand with a smile.

"I am glad of that," he said. "You must let me come again, when, perhaps, you may be disposed to allow me to assist you. Good-night and thank you for one of the pleasantest evenings of my life."

The door closed behind Geoffrey, and he stumbled along in the darkness until his eyes became accustomed to the gloom. Out in the road some one crept up to him and laid a hand on his arm. Like a flash Geoffrey had him by the throat.

"Speak or I will kill you," he whispered. "Who are you?"

"Come with me at once," came the hoarse reply. "And release that grip of my throat. I am Sergius Tchigor-sky."

CHAPTER XXI.

The Mystery Deepens

Geoffrey recognized the deep rasping tones of Tchigor-sky directly. His hand dropped to his side. No need to tell him that danger was in the air. It was the thick, still kind of night that goes with adventure.

"Something has happened?" Geoffrey asked.

"Something is going to happen unless we prevent it," Tchigor-sky replied. "The enemy has been foiled three times lately and is getting uneasy. He begins to realize that he has to cope with somebody who understands the game. It is no use to work in this deadly mysterious fashion as long as certain people can read the danger signals and act upon them, and therefore it has been decided to fall back upon more vulgar methods. You are not afraid of danger?"

"Not in the least. Try me."

"The danger is great. You are dealing with some of the cleverest people on earth. If you are discovered you will be put away. Your courage will

be tested to the utmost. Are you ready?"

Geoffrey hesitated but for a moment. His senses seemed to be braced and strengthened. He seemed to hear better all at once; his eyes penetrated farther into the gloom. There was a feeling of eagerness, of exultation upon him. He took Tchigor-sky's lean claw and laid it upon his left wrist.

"Feel that," he said. "Is not my pulse steady? I am longing to go forward. Only give me a chance to find the truth."

Tchigor-sky chuckled. This was the kind of grit he admired.

"You will do," he said. "And you will go alone on your expedition. You are acquainted with all the vaults and passages of the castle by this time; every inch of the ground is known to you. Give me your coat and shoes."

Geoffrey handed them over, getting a pair of rubber-soled shoes and a rough pea jacket in exchange. In the pocket of the latter he found a revolver.

"Now what am I to do?" he demanded.

"Stand here," Tchigor-sky explained. "Presently you will see a figure or two, perhaps more. You will not understand what they are saying, but that makes no difference. You are to follow them, stick to them. If nothing happens by dawn you can afford to leave them to their own devices. If circumstances place you in dire peril, be brave, for help is not far off."

Geoffrey might have asked another question or two. But Tchigor-sky turned away abruptly and was speedily lost in the darkness. And then followed for Geoffrey the most trying part of the business, waiting for the first sign of the foe.

Half an hour passed and still no sign. Had the affair miscarried and the miscreants got away in some other direction? Strain his ears as he would, Geoffrey could catch nothing. Then at length something soft and rustling seemed to be creeping along on the lawn on the other side of the hedge.

Geoffrey crept through the gap in to the garden. Almost instantly he dropped on his face, for somebody carrying a lantern was softly creeping in his direction. It was the figure of a woman, a woman who had a black lace shawl so wrapped about her that in the feeble light it was impossible to make out her features. She paused and made a hissing sound between her teeth.

As if they had been evolved out of Geoffrey's inner consciousness, there appeared two men upon the lawn. One was lying on his back, his head supported on the arm of his companion. They were Indian natives of some kind, but of what race precisely Geoffrey could not say. The prostrate man had an ugly cut across his forehead; it was the same man that Geoffrey had seen looking through the window.

A crafty, ugly, sinister face it was, full of cunning malignity. The eyes were dull, but the fire of hate were still in them. The woman stooped down and produced cool bandages soaked in some pungent liquid, which she proceeded to bind round the brows of the injured man. Even at his respectful distance Geoffrey could catch the odour of the bandages.

He watched the weird midnight scene with breathless interest. There was something creepy about the whole business. If these people had nothing to conceal, all this surgical work might have taken place indoors; they might have called assistance. Geoffrey tried to catch sight of the woman's features.

But that was impossible. Still, there was something familiar about her. She stood up presently and Geoffrey no longer had any doubt.

It was Mrs. Mona May.

The injured man rose also. He staggered along on the arm of his companion and Geoffrey could with some difficulty see them enter the sitting-room. He paused in some doubt as to his next move, but before he was called upon to decide, Mrs. May and the other native came out again.

Evidently they had left the injured man behind. Then they emerged into the road and started off rapidly towards the cliffs.

"Going some way by the pace they are walking," Geoffrey muttered, "and at the same time they must be back before daylight, or they would never have dared to leave that fellow at Jessop's. What a good thing I know the country."

Geoffrey followed at a respectful distance, his rubber shoes making no sound. For the time of year the night was intensely dark, which was in Geoffrey's favor. Also, with his close knowledge of the locality, he had no fear of making mistakes.

The couple were not more than fifty yards ahead of him. They had not the slightest idea they were being followed seeing that they were talking earnestly and none too quietly in a language that was Greek to Geoffrey. Now and again he caught the low laugh that came from the woman's lips.

By and by the cliffs were reached, and here the two began to descend a path that would have been dangerous

to unaccustomed feet even in the broad daylight. But the man seemed to know the way perfectly and the woman followed without hesitation. They came presently to the firm sand, fringed by the ebbing tide.

Then they turned to the right, pausing at length before a solid-looking expanse of cliff that stood right under Ravenspur Castle. One moment they loomed darkly against the brown rocks, the next minute they seemed to be swallowed up by the cliffs. They had entered the mouth of a cave.

Geoffrey followed still more cautiously. On and on they went, until at length they paused. Then the light from the lantern grew stronger. From behind a ledge of seaweed-clad granite Geoffrey watched them furtively. They were waiting for something—a signal, probably—before going farther.

The signal seemed to come at last, from where it was impossible for Geoffrey to judge, and then the advance was resumed. Presently they emerged into the deep, below-tide level vault under the castle, where Geoffrey had seen Marion walking in her sleep.

Mrs. May turned to her companion and gave him some sharp command. She had lost all her levity and Geoffrey could see that her dark eyes were glowing. The native salaamed and laid his hand upon the lantern. The next instant the place was plunged into pitchy darkness. Five, ten minutes passed, and nothing was heard but the lap of the ebbing tide on the shore. Then a hand was gently laid on Geoffrey's arm.

(To be Continued)

The total imports of merchandise into the Union of South Africa during 1914 were valued at \$156,612,500 compared with \$192,631,900 for 1913. The largest decrease was in imports of articles of food and drink, of which the values were \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 respectively. Exports decreased from \$325,073,000 in 1913 to \$192,474,000 in 1914. This large drop is accounted for principally by the stoppage of the export of gold and diamonds, the value of the former being \$187,000,000 in 1913, compared with \$102,000,000 in 1914 and the latter \$60,000,000 and \$27,000,000 respectively.

"He tells me he left office in a blaze of glory," "The people fired him. Perhaps that is what he means."

"What's that guy doing with that camera? He's been standing on that corner all day."

"He's taking a motion picture of that messenger boy."

Sore Eyes

Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Booklet the Eye Free Ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Safety First in Poultry Raising

Conditions Necessary to Ensure Success in the Poultry Business

To produce poultry that will meet the present day high standard of quality requires business-like attention to the essential things that tend to influence the proper growth and keep the flock in such condition as to keep production proportionately great throughout the whole year. That great success can be attained in small flocks on comparatively small spaces has been repeatedly demonstrated.

Of course, there are a number of very essential considerations that may make or mar success, but we believe failure is due in more cases to neglect to avoid difficulties than by lack of attention to furnish what may be generally termed every day essentials.

The poultryman who raises birds to show wants to produce something that will outclass his rival's birds at the time of the show and the market poultry man wishes to produce more marketable eggs and poultry of prime quality to secure the top prices for his product. He who can produce his goods out of the regular season in as vigorous and thrifty condition as those produced during the natural season has gained an advantage that his rivals cannot make up on him.

In considering any aspect of poultry work we believe it wise to most carefully consider the season's work and plan in advance the possibilities with the available material and conditions and on a most conservative basis make preparation to carry out the plan by taking all the precautions that will avoid the difficulties frequently seen where poultry is kept.

Generally some objective is the incentive to any special effort during the season. It may be some special show at the end of the year or a group of shows. It may be to supply winners for customers or perhaps to fur-

nish early broilers or soft roasters or to get eggs early at the season when prices are high and in consequence obtain a much bigger return. Whatever the results desired it is necessary to plan a sufficient time ahead to be sure of accomplishing what is wanted with some allowance for shrinkage or failure on the hoped-for results.

If seasons were all identical one could plan to get the same results with the same treatment year after year, but conditions vary so that ordinarily the crop is materially affected by any deviation from the regular season. The shortage of early chickens last fall was a marked example of this fact.

Before starting the season's hatching, which is usually the big factor in the year's work, the condition of the breeders must have the closest consideration. Here is involved the task of having the breeders in the pink of condition when the hatching eggs are to be secured. The best eggs for this purpose will be secured from the hens when they are in the best physical condition. If they are run down from too much showing or from forcing for egg production they will not become physically fit until well on in the season. We would consider it easier to hatch chicks in December if the breeders were in fine fit then and carry them through a month more of winter weather than to hatch in January from the same birds if they had lost their snap. The chicks with one month less of winter to go through with a weaker start would be harder to handle than the sturdier chicks out of eggs laid when the hens were most physically fit.

So much is dependent on the good qualities of the male that we consider one of the first considerations of safety is the selection of the male. He cannot be too good, either, from a standpoint of the productiveness of his parents or his own constitutional vigor. We believe this to be true no matter what branch of poultry work is contemplated, fancy or utility. A weak, well finished male may produce something nice mated with strong females, but it takes the most careful after-selection to keep up the vigor and prevent the lowering of the vitality of the progeny on account of the introduction of the bird lacking vitality. As a general plan we consider it wise to select the very best type of male and mate to him such females as will affect his faults by the qualities they may show that he is lacking. At the same time it is a help to remember that the more nearly alike two birds are the more nearly alike should the progeny be. Great extremes cannot produce a great proportion of similarity and require longer careful breeding to utilize the original traits of value in both specimens.

Having our breeders selected it is advisable to make sure that their environment is all that could be desired to give all the natural comfort they need to keep them vigorous and capable of reproducing themselves in the largest possible way. By this we do not mean that lavish expense must be made for the birds. Very frequently the simple conditions are much more result-getting than extravagant conditions, and require less production to make a profit.

The housing must be of a nature to provide great abundance of fresh air and sunlight at all times of the year. The temperature is not important, but the birds must be protected from stormy winds and be well well protected when on the roosts at night. Males that we carry over the winter get out every day and most of the time have nothing but snow for drinking water. We know of no method that has made harder, sturdier breeders than this rough treatment of the males.

While the male is half the pen, the best male that could be secured could not possibly produce dependable stock unless the females were also of a high calibre. Good females with good males that will mate well with them make the best selection for building up a sturdy flock.

Having the pens selected and mated and everything in order so that they will be in good condition to produce eggs that are capable of hatching strong, sturdy chicks it becomes necessary to plan ahead so as to have everything in readiness to give these chicks every opportunity of making the best growth. With the early hatches it is necessary to provide conditions that will as much as possible furnish those elements that make them thrive in the natural season. We believe it possible to mention these in a single sentence. They need sanitary quarters, clean feed of the right properties, lots of sunshine and fresh air of suitable temperature, pure clean water and conditions that make them scratch and work for the feed they get. All of these conditions can easily be supplied if a little thought is given the matter in advance of the actual need of the supplying of them. Ordinarily difficulty does not develop with the first brood or two, but as the chicks increase and space and equipment become used up and the work begins to crowd, the little fellows or the later hatches get less attention and either

from having to be accommodated in coops that have already been used by earlier broods or placed on the same ground that has become soured or contaminated do not make the same growth as the older or earlier ones.

Perhaps there are no causes that have made failures with poultry like overcrowding and contamination of the soil. The last we believe to be the greatest usual factor that impoverishes successful plants, the former being contributory to the same result.

Even on large plants where the acreage is larger than is always in actual use for the chicks, it has sometimes happened on most successful plants that soil contamination has made it necessary to abandon for the time the location where their operations have been heaviest. This is one of the troubles that can be prevented by taking safety methods before conditions arise that will affect the growth of the young stock. But a short time ago we heard of a very successful poultryman who had made in a few years \$20,000 to \$30,000 who found it necessary to abandon his plant on account of the impossibility of getting the same growth in his young stock due to soil contamination. When this occurs on a farm with reasonably good management how much easier can it occur where the runs are smaller and the birds more closely confined all the year round. By using the proper precautionary measures this tendency may be entirely prevented and a benefit to both the fowls and the soil from the treatment to prevent this contamination from constant use without any treatment. By frequently turning the soil and occasionally treating with air slacked lime and sowing to a crop such as oats, rape or any other quick growing vegetation, the trouble will be entirely prevented and no evidence of soil or stock deterioration exist from soil contamination.

Where chicks are being raised in large numbers, we believe much trouble can be prevented if all specimens showing the least tendency to contagious disease are removed immediately from the others. How hard it seems to the inexperienced to kill off any sick stock for the sake of the others. We fully believe that 50 per cent. of the losses in young stock could be prevented if those showing sickness were removed or killed the moment signs of illness appeared. It is better to kill one sick bird than to take a chance of losing dozens that might be most excellent specimens.

If all people could appreciate fully this fact the country would have a much larger poultry crop to record and more good breeding specimens for the next season's operations. After the hatching is over we find most people give their poultry less attention than perhaps at any other time of the year. This is a great mistake for there perhaps is no period of the year that is more trying to the birds than the hot summer months. Fresh water, shade, proper non-heating food are most essential now and above all quarters that are sweet and clean, wide open to all the fresh air they can get. It is not reasonable to expect that the stock may be neglected for a couple of months and then extra care may be given with expectations of the best results. No, the care must be given all the year round or the greatest possibilities cannot be realized. When the breeding season is over it is time to begin to think of the next season and do everything possible to prepare the breeders for the next year's work. They should be started on their moult early enough to have them entirely through before it is time for cold weather. If especially early are desired, the birds that are well moulted early and put in prime condition so that they can lay strong well fertilized eggs are the ones to use, for they only will be the ones that can produce strong embryos from which to get vigorous chicks in the late winter or early summer. By giving the closest attention to this a whole season's work can be much improved.

This is a most excellent time to observe which are the most vigorous for where there is any likelihood of weakness it will generally show itself when the strain of moulting is on. At this time if those having any difficulty or showing weakness are discarded the product for the next season should be considerably improved.

Many are the ideas and appliances offered to improve the possibilities in raising poultry. Many of them are most practical and helpful and any plan that proves itself as one that increases the result is well worth adopting, but we think if each poultry raiser would not neglect to supply those needs that he knows are necessary and will be sure of giving bigger returns and better grown and finished stock, the crop would be considerably increased and be of much better quality and higher value.

Let 1915 prove to be one of our thought-out plans carried to completion so as to get the maximum possible results with the knowledge and equipment available. Only in this way shall larger results be possible. A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder of Niagara White Wyandottes.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Next Event

THE

DIDSBURY FAIR

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

August 12th & 13th

BIG PRIZES NEW CLASSES

See the new classes for
Boys and Girls in this
year's Prize List : : : :

Make your entries early
and avoid mistakes

Don't forget the date, August 12th and 13th

Parker R. Reed, Sec'tary

W. HARDY, PRESIDENT

NOTICE

Those owing accounts to the Modern Tailoring Co. (A. Gertz, former, manager) are requested to settle same with Mrs. A. Gertz as soon as possible. These accounts are only payable to Mrs. A. Gertz, no other person is authorized to collect same. Mrs. A. GERTZ.

STRAYED

Two yearling cattle, branded G 3 quarter circle over on right ribs. Suitable reward will be given for information leading to recovery. Mrs. Wm. Mueller, Didsbury.

10 REWARD

For information or recovery of Black Gelding, 7 years old, weight about 1,100, brand- U on left shoulder, right hind foot white, white star in forehead. Strayed from Anton Engen's farm, Sunnyslope, to which address horse should be returned. ANTON ENGEL, Sunnyslope.

LOST

Clydesdale mare, bay, four white legs and white face. Should have foal at side. Anyone returning or giving information of her to JAMES NELSON, Big Prairie, will be rewarded.

Price for Cream

My purchase price for Cream
is as follows:

Sweet Cream 26c per lb. Butterfat
No. 1 sour " 24c per lb. Butterfat

I expect in the course of a short time to be able to advance these prices.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY
R. LeBLANC, Prop.

NOTICE

WELL DRILLING

Having bought W. Archer's well drill we are now prepared for drilling wells with experienced operators.

Come and see us or phone R613
HUBER & ROSENBERGER
DIDSBURY -10:- ALTA.

GETTING READY

J. V. Berscht's store will be closed all day Friday to give the employees an opportunity to prepare for the Stock Reduction Sale, which will begin Saturday morning at 9 a.m. The stocks will be re-arranged and every article re-marked. The firm promises a sale that will eclipse anything of the sort ever held in this town. Watch our advertising columns for full particulars.

Diseases of the Potato

There could hardly be a more timely or a more practicable, valuable publication at this moment than Circular No. 9 of the Division of Botany at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, dealing with "The Control of Potato Diseases", by H. T. Gussow, the Dominion Botanist. With the contents of this circular every grower of the "solanum tuberosum" would profit by acquainting himself. It tells of the different diseases to which the potato is subject and of the preventives and remedies that can be successfully applied. Especially does it deal with seed potatoes, a series of precautions being given that should always be taken before sowing. Instruction is also furnished on methods that should be adopted to redeem infected land, on the early recognition of disease, on spraying for the suppression of the Colorado beetle and Late Blight, and on the storing of seed potatoes. How to use bi-chloride of mercury and in what quantity is explained. Stable manure should not be used for potatoes is the sound advice given, as it may engender a scabby crop, which can be averted by the use of fertilizers. When there is a lack of humus in the soil, an application of crumbled peat will be found beneficial. This will also retain moisture in light soils. Information is given on the preparation and use of Bordeaux mixture. The Circular, which can be had by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, should have a wide circulation.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearsages of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

Improving Fair Grounds

The Didsbury Agricultural Society have been hard at work under the direction of President Hardy in making some improvements to the Fair Grounds. The work has been done gratis by farmer members of the Society who have given their time and the use of their teams, and who deserve credit for their public spirit in taking hold and making the improvements.

The judging ring has been greatly enlarged and is now of an oval shape instead of square. A pathway has been made along the side of the road at the entrance to the park and pedestrians will not now be in danger of being run over by autos and rigs.

The Society is leaving nothing undone to make the 1915 Fair a success, President Hardy and Secretary P. R. Reed are giving a great deal of time and attention towards this end.

There is one thing that intending exhibitors can do to make the work a little lighter for the Secretary and officers at Fair time and that is not to leave their entries to the last minute. Those intending to enter stock of any kind can easily make their entries at almost any time.

If you have not received a Fair Prize List call on or write to P. R. Reed, Didsbury, and secure one.

Excursion to the Experiment Station Lacombe

On July 23rd the Dominion Government are putting on a special train to Lacombe.

It will pass through Didsbury at 8.30 arriving at Lacombe at 11.00 o'clock. On the return trip the special train will leave Lacombe at 17.30 o'clock. The round trip can therefore be made comfortably in the one day at a reduced cost of \$ 1.60 adults and 80 cents for children.

No excursion of this kind has been run to the station at Lacombe for some years. In the meanwhile extensive experimental work has been done and is still underway with live-stock, horticulture, field husbandry, cereals and poultry. All interested in agriculture are invited to spend a day at the farm, you will be welcome. Special guides will be provided to show the visitors round and explain the work which is being carried on.

Lunch will be served on the grounds at a moderate charge by the Lacombe branch of the Red Cross Society. Free hot water will be supplied to any who prefer to bring their lunch baskets.

Visitors will be welcomed by the Mayor of Lacombe. Agricultural addresses will be given by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief of the Livestock Branch, Natural Resources, Department C.P.R., Calgary, and by representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Mr. Citybred—Do your cows give you milk??

Mr. Tallgrass—Not one ever gives me nothing. I have to swap em' fodder for it.

Lawn Social

A lawn social in aid of the Red Cross will be held under the auspices of the Women's Institute at Englewood, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens, northeast of town, on Wednesday, July 28. The Citizens band will be in attendance and ice cream, cake, etc., will be served. An admission fee of 25c for adults and 10c for children under 12 will be charged. Arrangements are being made to provide a cheap means of reaching the grounds for those who otherwise would be unable to attend. All money taken in will be turned over to the Red Cross fund and no effort will be spared to provide an evening's delightful entertainment for all who attend. Remember, 6 o'clock p.m., July 28.

Niche Valley and Vicinity

Mr. Rhodes left suddenly and gave no address. After searching the cellar and the loft, we concluded he had found work.

Morgan Severson is on his pins again.

Martin, the trapper, found the claws of a bear in one of his traps recently.

In spite of rain, hail, bad roads, and no bridges, a fine boy arrived at the house of Ira S. Gamble on July 7th. The stork is the only way for safe travel out here.

Our water supply has been cut and two hard rains a week and a few showers is our July allowance.

Mr. Fisher and family are going to make hay near Olds.

Bergen held a picnic July 1st, at the schoolhouse. It was an ideal day. Zella, Highland and Harmattan came to enjoy themselves. All smiles and good will. Long live the King and Canada.

Zella came out with the intention of taking the banner away from either Bergen or Highland, whichever came out victorious in the first ball game, but when it saw the blue bird shooting the pill with such uncertain speed and awkward to-hit curves, their courage failed and they took the line of least resistance and were defeated by Bergen.

Highland held their sports, Saturday, July 3rd, everyone being requested to bring for themselves and one more, and to come early.

Ye Scribe has cows to milk, lives far afield and did not see the races, the vaulting nor the high jumping, but was in time for the spread under the poplar trees. Shortly after dinner the crowd filled the schoolhouse and listened to a short programme—with apparent appreciation.

Song, America; song, Oh Canada, School; Baritone Solo, Village In The Valley, Ira Gamble; Address, Loyalty, Rev. A. Fancett, D. D.; Song, The Bridge, Mrs. Barkheast; Quartette, The Whip poor will; Original Poem, The Hiawatha of Wiscocsin, Ira Gamble; Quartette, Carve Dat Possum; Instrumental, Mrs. Fancett and Arneson Bros; Instrumental, Solo, Mrs. Fancett.

The ball team were becoming restless, so the crowd withdrew to the ball grounds, where Bergen, with the loss of their pitcher, endeavored to retrieve what they had lost on the first, but again went down to defeat, before the blue streak from Wisconsin. Score, 2-21 in favor of Highland.

Shortly after supper the Literary Society rendered their regular bi weekly programme. Our two champions Oluf Arneson and Mr. Fancett debated the question 'Resolved, "That Americans do not make good Canadians," Mr. Fancett having a little the best of the argument, and taking the negative side made quite a humorous speech. Here is hoping for a larger and a better literary. Space forbids a programme of the literary.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GUUNDER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life.

PARCE, 25 CENTS.

ZAM-BUK AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

Every tennis or ball player, every swimmer, every canoeist, every man or woman who loves outdoor life and exercise, should keep a box of Zam-Buk handy.

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation, which, as soon as applied to cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, blisters, etc., sets up highly beneficial operations. First, its antiseptic properties render the wound free from all danger from blood poisoning. Next, its soothing properties relieve and ease the pain. Then its rich, herbal balms penetrate the tissue, and set up the wonderful process of healing. Barbed wire scratches, insect stings, skin diseases, such as eczema, heat rashes, ring worm, babies' heat sores, chafed places, sore feet—are all quickly cured by Zam-Buk. It also cures and cures flies. All druggists and stores. Use Zam-Buk Soap also; 25c. per tablet.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums,
Alleviates the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and
is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big
sundry bills. Wash it with soap and
water. All stores or direct. State style
and size. For 25c we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA,
Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

EDDY'S MATCHES

are, and have been for more
than Sixty Years, Leaders and
Standards of Canadian Trade
and all thinking Canadians
will continue to always

Insist Upon Having
None but

EDDY'S MATCHES

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS," "RUN DOWN," "GOT THE BLUES,"
SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, BACKACHE, NERVOUS DISORDERS,
CHRONIC WEARINESS, ULCERS, SKIN Eruptions, PILES,
WORMS, FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON
These Diseases and WONDERS OF CURES EFFECTED BY
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
and decide for yourself if it is
not ready for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE
No follow up circulars. No obligation. DR. LECLESC
AND CO., 145 WEST 10TH ST., HAWTHORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

South Dakota Bankers Meet
The bankers of Group Ten, South
Dakota State Bankers' association,
held a meeting at Selby recently.
attle and other farm loans, the new
guarantee bank law and other timely
topics in banking circles were dis-
cussed. The election of officers con-
cluded the session. W. E. Briggs, vice-
resident of the Northwestern National
bank of Minneapolis, spoke on live
stock loans.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"This war is a terrible thing, isn't it?"

"Perfectly dreadful. Still, you don't
have to keep explaining to people of
our set why you are not in Paris."

"I think you ran over a man a
moment ago," said the taxi passenger.
"Do you?" replied the chauffeur.
"I'll look in the papers tomorrow
morning and see."

The Army of Constipation

is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS are

responsible—they not
only give relief—

they permanently
cure Constipation.

Millions use
them for
Bilious-

ness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1058

The Bankers and Breeders

Wise Bankers Will Help the Wise
Farmers to Raise Stock

Every farmer who has the feed and
roughage, and any experience with or
aptitude for livestock raising and
feeding, should use it. If he hasn't
had such experience he should begin
to acquire it. If he hasn't the ready
money, but is otherwise prepared, his
bankers ought to be glad to make the
loan for livestock purposes, for it is
not going to slump in value and every
bushel of corn fed makes the stock
and the loan that much better.

Under any reasonable conditions
this practice gives the farmer a nice
additional profit on his grain—a
chance to work up a lot of straw and
roughage that otherwise would bring
him little or nothing—and manure
is made and the farm's fertility not
hailed away and sold. Stock cattle
are so high that under all average
conditions there is a good profit in
raising feeders that are worth \$75 or
\$80 at eighteen months, many of
which never saw any corn.

Hogs are easy to handle, require
very little investment to start with,
and cholera can be prevented. The
great world scarcity is "certain to
make prices higher, especially in
cattle. Cattle scarcity is bound to force
increased consumption of pork and
mutton and thus they easily maintain
their high price, in spite of a more
rapid increase that might come in
these more quickly matured meats.

It is the banker's duty to urge such
a policy and encourage loans of this
kind; it is real and resourceful bank-
er-farmer work. Illinois' figures in
more or less degree are typical of
many of the older and richer States,
and newer States and those with
cheaper lands can vastly profit by
her short sightedness. For example,
not since the war has Illinois market-
ed as few cattle as this year; not
since the state board of agriculture
began keeping statistics 58 years ago
has she sold so few hogs; not in 35
years has she reported less dairy
cows. A man who does not raise or
feed some livestock, who does not
have a proportion of colt-raising mares
among his horses, who does not have
a manure spreader working on sched-
ule or a few sheep to clean up, is
not a real farmer and is not getting
more than a fraction of the return
he would otherwise get. The banker-
farmer who is not alive to or who is
partly responsible for this situation
and does not attempt to improve it, is
not a real banker.

As soon as the livestock farmer has
made a good start, the silo and paved
feed lot must follow. The silo makes
profits in every direction and a paved
lot permits the hogs to save 15 per
cent. of the corn fed to cattle above
what they would save if fed in the
usual mud lot, in addition to cattle
comfort and manure saved. Bankers
know that under proper conditions,
livestock or notes secured by livestock
on feed, is one of the best and most
liquid loans to be had. The farmer
must "stock up" and the banker-ban-
ker is wise who will "stock up" with
his notes.

Minard's Liniment used by Physi-
cians.

Worth More Than Crops

What about the modern conven-
iences for the house? Has the wife
facilities for making her burden eas-
ier as she takes on the passing years?
Remember that a woman's strength
and energy are the most sacred asset
of the farm and that you will be sorry
when they are worn out.—Farm Jour-
nal.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers say Baby's
Own Tablets are the only medicine
they would give their little ones.
Among them is Mrs. Howard Hodg-
kins, St. Catharines, Ont., who says:
"I am a user of Baby's Own Tablets
and think them the best medicine in
the world for little ones." Once a
mother has used the Tablets she will
use no other medicine because she
feels the Tablets are absolutely safe
and knows they never fail to banish
all the simple ailments of little ones.
They are sold by medicine dealers or
by mail at 25 cents a box from The
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-
ville, Ont.

His Application

Mother—My son, you should never
defer until tomorrow what you can
do today.

Son—Then, mother, we'd better eat
the rest of that mince pie tonight,
hadn't we?

Trial is inexpensive.—To those who
suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion,
rheumatism or any ailment arising
from derangement of the digestive
system, a trial of Parmelee's Vege-
table Pills is recommended, should the
sufferer be unacquainted with them.
The trial will be inexpensive and the
result will be another customer for
this excellent medicine. So effective
is their action that many cures can
certainly be traced to their use where
other pills have proved ineffective.

Dropped a Remark

"I had a dreadful fall last night."
"Tell me of it, Egbert."

"My wife was talking; I hung on
every word, and then, and then—"

"Yes, yes, and then?"

"Her voice broke!"

Mrs. Knag—Young Mr. Benedict
seems much more fond of parties and
receptions since he married.

Mr. Knag—Yep. Misery loves com-
pany.



Keeping Cream Cool

Attention Should be Paid to Cooling
Cream as Soon as Separated

Now that warm weather is here,
every possible means must be taken
to get cream on the market in good
condition. The warm days that have
already passed have had a marked ef-
fect in lowering the quality of cream
now being made into butter.

Attention must be paid to cool-
ing the cream just as soon as sepa-
rated. However, the greatest exposure
to heat usually comes when the cream
is hauled to market, and the cans are
left uncovered, and exposed to the hot
sun and dust.

It has been found by experiment
that the temperature may be kept
more than twenty degrees lower when
dampened blankets are thrown over
the can or dampened blankets are
used than when the cans are left un-
covered. In addition, the dirt and dust
are kept away from the cans and cream.

It is not only to the advantage of
the producer to help in keeping up the
quality of the cream so that good
prices may continue, but low grade
cream cannot be allowed to come upon
the market in the future.—R. McCann,
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort
Collins, Colo.

Complete in Itself, Mother Graves'
Worm Exterminator does not require
the assistance of any other medicine
to make it effective. It does not fail
to do its work.

Submarine For Salvaging Sunken Ships

"A spherical submarine now being
built, solves the problem of recovering
treasure from ships sunk at great
depths," says the Popular Mechanics
Magazine.

"The new submarine consists of a
steel sphere, eight feet in diameter
and capable of carrying two work-
men. It is designed to be lowered in-
to the water from a tender, but is
provided with electrically-driven prop-
ellers by which it can be moved
about in the water as it hangs at
the end of the cable. One of its es-
sential features is a set of four elec-
tro-magnets, which, when energized
by current from the motors within
the sphere, serve to hold it securely
to the steel hull of a sunken ship.
Current for the operation is supplied
through a cable running down from
the tender. In addition to this equip-
ment it will be provided with elec-
tric drills for piercing the side of a
ship, and with a powerful search-
light for working purposes and for
exploring the bed of the ocean when
the exact location of a sunken ship
is not known."

Young Lady (on first visit to west-
ern ranch)—For what purpose do
you use that coil of line on your sad-
dle?

"Cowpuncher—That line, as you
call it, lady, we use for catching cat-
tle and horses."

Young Lady—I dare say. Now,
may I ask, what do you use for bait?

GET POWER

The Supply Comes From Food

If we get power from food, why not
strive to get all the power we can.
That is only possible by selecting food
that exactly fits the requirements of
the body.

"Not knowing how to select the
right food to fit my needs, I suffered
grievously for a long time from stom-
ach trouble," writes a lady from a
little Western town.

"It seemed as if I would never be
able to find out the sort of food that
was best for me. Hardly anything that
I could eat would stay on my stomach.
Every attempt gave me heart-burn
and filled my stomach with gas. I got
thinner and thinner until I literally
became a living skeleton and in time
was compelled to keep to my bed."

"A few months ago I was persuad-
ed to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had
such good effect from the very begin-
ning that I kept up its use. I was sur-
prised at the ease with which I digest-
ed it. It proved to be just what I
needed."

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the
heart-burn, the inflated feeling which
gave me so much pain, disappeared.
My weight gradually increased from
98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out,
my strength came back, and I am now
able to do my housework and enjoy it.
Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days trial will show anyone
some facts about food.

Name given by Canadian Postum
Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road
to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a
Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new
one appears from time to time. They
are genuine, true, and full of human
interest.

Alfalfa in Alberta

Is Peculiarly Adapted to Irrigation
and Produces Large Crops Each
Year

The acreage of alfalfa on irrigated
lands in Alberta is increasing rapidly
from year to year as the importance
and value of this crop is better ap-
preciated by the farmers. It has
been grown successfully in the Leth-
bridge district for the past dozen
years. The total acreage now well
exceeds 10,000 acres. On the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway Company's ir-
rigated lands in the Strathmore and
Gleichen districts it is being intro-
duced more slowly. Everything in-
dicates, however, that it can be pro-
fitably raised there, provided care
is exercised in ascertaining the
source of the seed so that only hardy
types are used, and proper cultural
operations in the manner and time
of irrigation are employed.

Alfalfa is peculiarly adapted to ir-
rigation. It produces large crops
each year and owing to the fact
that a stand will last for many years
after it is sown, it is very profitable
there being no expense attached to it
except irrigating and harvesting
the crop.

To get the best results the land
should be irrigated for each crop or
cutting. The yield depends entirely on
the care exercised in irrigating, that
is, no parts of the field should be mis-
sed and no parts over-irrigated suffi-
ciently to injure the crop. In this con-
nection it must also be mention-
ed that, according to reports in
the spring of 1914, fall irrigation is
not a safe practice in all districts.

The average yield per acre on the
Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, since
1909 (the first fields were sown in
1908) of field-cured hay has been
just a little over five tons per acre.

Some tests have been made to as-
certain the best quantity of seed to
sow. The results obtained are given
in the following tables. The plots
were all sown alone, no nurse crop
of grain being used.

The farm superintendent recom-
mends using from 15 to 20 pounds
of seed per acre. If conditions are
very favorable, i.e., if good rains
come just after the seed is sown, less
will do, but as it is a crop that will
remain a long time on the land and
one that will not thicken but rather
is apt to become thinner as it be-
comes older, a liberal supply of seed
is usually true economy. The hay
from a thick stand has finer stems
and so is better in quality.

He Meant Every Word He Spoke

JUST WHY J. A. HILL RECOM-
MENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

He Had Sore Back and Other Sym-
ptoms of Kidney Disease and Got
Real Benefit From Dodd's
Kidney Pills

Sixty-Nine Corners, Ont.—(Special).

"I am recommending Dodd's Kidney
Pills as the best of medicines." The
speaker was Mr. J. A. Hill, a well-
known resident of this place, and he
left no doubt in the minds of his hear-
ers that he meant every word he said.

"Some time ago," Mr. Hill con-
tinued, "I had a very sore back. It
started from a cold and I suffered for
six months with it. I also had stiff-
ness in my joints and cramps in my
muscles and I felt heavy and sleepy
after meals. My appetite was fitful
and my limbs were heavy. Then I
decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.
I took four boxes and received great
benefit from them. That's why I re-
commend Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Every one of Mr. Hill's symptoms
showed that his trouble was of the
kidneys. That is why he got such
benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills. They
are no cure all, but they do cure sick
kidneys, and the kidneys are the
keystone of health.

World's Wheat Farm

Western Canada Has the Best Wheat
Land in the World

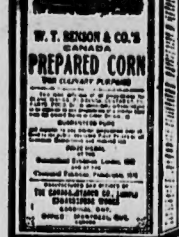
They have only just begun to
scratch the surface of prairie Canada,
which is offering homes and fortunes
to millions, says a recent writer
abroad. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and
Alberta, now constitute the world's
largest wheat farm, a tract so vast
that it has not all been explored yet
and no one knows its extent and re-
sources. This great plain 1,000 miles
long and of undetermined productive
width contains approximately 464,000-
000 acres of the best wheat land in
the world, of which half is unknown.
Of the total surveyed area of 149-
000,000 acres only about 16,000,000
acres have been brought under cul-
tivation, an area which in 1911 produc-
ed 550,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats,
barley and flax—194,000,000 bushels of
it being wheat. It may be seen that
there is land enough to keep the world
in bread for some time to come. Fur-
thermore the country is well supplied
with railroads and is offering great in-
ducements to settlers. Something of
the size of prairie Canada may be un-
derstood when it is known that it is
five times bigger than Great Britain
and Ireland and three times the size
of the German empire.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's
Friend.

Because of the lack of humus fields
wash, and the running off of the
water carries off the top soil. There
are parts of America in which fields
are worn out not because crops have
exhausted the fertility, but because
the fertile surface soil has been car-
ried off by washing. Humus acts as a
binder.

More than half a
Century of Quality
is behind every
package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch



Always order
by the name
BENSON'S
in order to get
what you want

Practically every
grocer in Canada
has BENSON'S.

The Brightest Women Find

sometimes that they are dull in
mind, depressed in spirits, and that
they have headache, backache,
and sufferings that make life
seem not worth living. But these
conditions need be only temporary.
They are usually caused by indigestion
or biliousness and a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will quickly, safely and certainly
right the wrong. This famous family
remedy tones the stomach, stimu-
lates the liver, regulates the bowels.
Beecham's Pills cleanse the system
of accumulating poisons and purify
the blood. Their beneficial action
shows in brighter looks, clearer
complexions, better feelings. Try
them, and you also will find that they

Are Worth
A Guinea a Box

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Spare the Birds and Save the Crops

Bird hunting if carried on under re-
straint may be legitimate sport, but
bird slaughter is merely a means of in-
viting calamity. Take as one little in-
stance the "scalp act" of Pennsyl-
vania, which paid in bounties \$90,000
for the extermination of hawks and
owls. These "pests" were destroyed
but the small rodents upon which they
fed turned on the farmer and did al-
most \$1,000,000 worth of damage. Our
bird friends possess infinitely more
than sentimental and food values.
Were it not for their intervention the
insect hordes would blot mankind
from the face of nature.—Country
Gentleman.

Externally or Internally, it is Good.

When applied externally by brisk
rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil
opens the pores and penetrates the
tissue as few liniments do, touching
the seat of the trouble and immedi-
ately affording relief. Administered
internally, it will still the irritation in
the throat which induces coughing and
will cure affections of the bronchial
tubes and respiratory organs. Try it
and be convinced.

Jap Standing Army to be Increased

The budget committee of the house
has approved the project to increase
the standing army of Japan. The mea-
sures provides for the addition of two
divisions or about 24,000 men. The
previous diet was dissolved by the
emperor in December last for declin-
ing to uphold the program of the mi-
nistry for military development.

The budget committee also approv-
ed a measure for the construction of
three submarines and eight torpedo
boat destroyers.

A BACKACHE

—with burning, highly colored
urine—are sure signs of weak or
inflamed kidneys. Gin Pills
cure all Kidney and Bladder
Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50.
—at all dealers.



MASTERY OF BRITISH NAVY AND WHAT THE SILENT VICTORY MEANS

RECORD UNEQUALLED IN PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

Has Kept in Seclusion the Boasted German Navy, and Enabled the World-Wide Commerce of Great Britain and her Allies to go on Without the Slightest Interruption

The splendid record of the British navy since the declaration of war, must command the unstinted admiration of all who give it due consideration. The operations of the magnificent fleet in the North Sea under the command of Admiral Jellicoe have not been of a spectacular nature, but they have proved thoroughly effective. Although every officer and seaman in that fleet has been longing for an opportunity to try conclusions with the German navy in a decisive battle, the fulfillment of that wish has been denied them and they have been compelled to maintain the most difficult of all parts, namely that of patiently waiting and watching in vain for some sign of activity upon the part of the enemy. Day after day, week after week, month after month, in all sorts of weather, the strain has never been relieved for a moment day or night, incessant vigilance has been a vital matter, one misstep or the slightest relaxing of that perpetual watchfulness, might have afforded the enemy opportunity to work irreparable mischief. Throughout these many months, however, the British fleet has played its silent part in the great world tragedy with remarkable effectiveness. The boasted modern navy upon which Germany expended many years of labor and vast sums of money has been held altogether useless in the seclusion of strongly fortified German harbors. Meantime German raiders and German commerce have been completely driven from the high seas and it is only by surreptitious means and under cover of some other flag that that nation is able to obtain the most meagre imports from abroad. On the other hand the world-wide commerce of Great Britain and her allies goes on without the slightest interruption and the Germans manifest their exasperation by their dastardly deed of wholesale murder in the submarine attack upon the Lusitania. Great Britain steadily imports the immense food supply required in war time, from all corners of the globe, without the

slightest derangement; she purchases horses, ammunition, weapons and every sort of supplies required under existing conditions, from neutral nations and transports them to her own shores as safely and regularly as in times of peace. She maintains a great and crowded ocean highway of transportation from British ports to the ports of France, along which many hundreds of thousands of men are being carried to and fro constantly as well as incalculable amounts of supplies and munitions of war, while Germany stands aside gnashing her teeth in impotent humiliation. Britain mobilizes large and well equipped armies in the overseas dominions and without respect to the particular quarter of the globe whence they come, launches them in unarmored transports upon the high seas over which they travel in perfect confidence through thousands of miles of frequented sea lanes, conveyed by a few men of war. Although the shores of Great Britain are within a few hours steaming of the harbors in which the great German fleet lies at anchor, the shores of the "Right Little, Tight Little Island" remain absolutely immune from assault by German guns.

When some historian seriously undertakes to write the history of this war, he will find it necessary to give a foremost place in the narrative to the phenomenal work accomplished in the name of Great Britain by the genius of Admiral Jellicoe and the untiring faithfulness of his officers and men by means of the consumption of little or no munitions of war other than the burning of the coal necessary to keep his ocean sleuths moving incessantly up and down day and night, in storm and sunshine, off those waters through which, if at all, the German fleet must make its way from its haven to the high seas. By means of its tireless watchfulness, and its silent self-restraint the British navy is making for itself a record hitherto unequalled in all the glorious annals of its bygone achievements.

German Toy Trade Crippled by the War

American Manufacturers Take Advantage of Opportunity and Are Developing Business

With every advantage in their favor and backed up by the assurance of any material assistance which it may be in the power of the government to offer, American manufacturers of toys are now enlarging their facilities with the prospect of making an active bid for the foreign as well as the domestic trade.

One toy manufacturer in Massachusetts is employing about three hundred hands, more than twice the number on his payroll than at the beginning of the war, and others have shown a proportionate expansion. There are some toys which will always come from Germany, under normal conditions, of course, because of the high development of the industry in that country, but there are many which can be made on a competitive basis in the United States, says the New York Herald.

Particular reference is made to the manufacture of dolls, of which the United States formerly bought more than \$2,000,000 worth, or more than one-fifth of the total production, in Saxecoburg-Gotha. The embargo will shut off all this trade, and American manufacturers seek to supply the market. Purchases for holiday delivery are being made at this early day, and as this country annually buys \$6,000,000 worth of miscellaneous toys in Germany, the importance of the situation is readily recognized.

Why Italy Fights

A New Age is Battling With the Old, and Must Change It or Perish

Austria made out no case which justified her action. Germany had no case which could stand for a moment in a court of law, and the great assemblage of civilized mankind has already found it wanting. Those governments, irresponsible to the people, forced the war upon the world, while the government of Italy would have preserved neutrality if it could. But the popular instinct overbore it. The dynasty must have gone down had it withstood the passionate popular demand that the nation align itself with the forces which are at work remaking the world. Civilization is in a grapple to the death with reaction. Feudalism and the preposterous assumption of divine-right kings and castles are reddening Europe with blood to perpetuate a regime which humanity has outgrown. A new age is battling with the old and must strangle it or perish; and the Italian people and we of America know by an instinct which brushes all sophistry aside where our sympathies belong and where our true interests lie. Humanity, like the Laocoon in marble, has gripped the snakes that seek to crush it, and will come out of the terrific struggle naked and breathless, prostrate perhaps, but free; and that old world we knew a year ago will never be the same again.—Rochester Post-Express.

Huns' Reign of Terror

Crimes Unmatched in Three Centuries of War

Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries. In this sentence is embodied a damning indictment of the German troops which have overrun the Belgium—an indictment contained in the report of the powerful committee appointed in December by the prime minister "to consider and advise on the evidence collected on behalf of his majesty's government as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war, case of alleged maltreatment of civilians in the invaded territories, and breaches of the laws and established usages of war."

It is proved that in many parts of Belgium the massacres of the civil population were deliberately and systematically organized. Innocent civilians, men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated and children murdered. Looting, house-burning, and wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the German officers. Elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism as a part of the system of general terrorization. The rules and usages of war were frequently broken, especially in using women and children as a shield for advancing forces. Wounded and prisoners were killed and the Red Cross and the white flag abused.

The report (which is issued in the form of a 61-page pamphlet) is the result of the examination of more than 1,200 witnesses, Belgians (mostly civilians) and British officers and soldiers. Nearly all the depositions were obtained under the supervision of Sir Charles Mathews, director of public prosecutions, and of Mr. E. Grimwood Mears, barrister. It is added that seldom did the Belgian witnesses show a desire to describe what they had seen or suffered.

The lawyers taking the deposition were surprised to find how little vindictiveness they showed, and how generally free from emotional excitement their narratives were. Many hesitated to speak lest what they said might involve their friends or relatives at home in danger, and it was found necessary to give an absolute promise that names should not be disclosed.

Will Help to Develop Trade

Alex Johnston, deputy minister, and Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the department of marine and fisheries, have returned to Ottawa from a trip of inspection to the Pacific coast. They say that while trade is quiet at present, the development of ports and the construction of railways now in progress in British Columbia is preparing the way for the large business which is expected to develop after the war. The marine officials state that the Grand Trunk Pacific dry dock at Prince Rupert, the largest north of San Francisco, which is about completed, will be of material assistance in the development of the Pacific coast trade.

Perfidy of Kaiser

Has Conspired Against the Peace of the World For Twenty-Five Years

The German Kaiser, a hypocritical, cunning potentate, who for 25 years secretly conspired against the peace of the world, is thus described by a German nobleman, claiming to be one of his most intimate friends, in a volume of memoirs recently published in London under the title, "The Berlin Court Under William II."

In what purports to be an unembellished diary record of moments spent in friendly talk with the Emperor during the days preceding and immediately following the outbreak of hostilities in the present war, statements of the Kaiser are quoted which show him to have been hoping for such an incident as the Sarajevo crime, to have welcomed the break between Serbia and Austria as an opportunity for him to throw off the mask of peace-maker he had grown weary of wearing so that he might emulate and continue the great deeds of his grandfather, William I., strike terror to the heart of the world, and "put Germany on a pinnacle of glory and power where none other will be worthy to be mentioned beside it."

The author of this dramatic revelation of the German Emperor's inner thoughts during the catastrophic days of last July and August signs himself as "Count Axel von Scherwing." The Intransigent of Paris, however, declares that this count is really Prince Von Fuetrenburg, who really did accompany the Kaiser on his yachting trip to Norway in August. The Prince, it is also stated, made the revelations contained in his published memoirs to avenge on the Kaiser the tragic disappointment the Prince suffered by finding that his peace-loving friend, the Kaiser, was in reality a "scheming, cruel, unscrupulous brigand."

After retelling the enmity that once existed between the Emperor and the Crown Prince, because of the latter's impatience to win military glory, showing how the German Reichstag is really less powerful than the Prussian Landtag, and explaining that one of the early causes of the present war was not a personal enmity between Emperor William II. and King Edward VII., contracted while the latter was still a Prince, the author tells of a personal encounter with the great figures in the war and the accuracy with which the Kaiser foresaw Germany's part in the hostilities.

The Kaiser's friendliness to Jews is instanced as an indication of his essentially democratic nature. In this connection he says that the Emperor even appointed to the responsible post of minister of the German colonies a baptized Jew, Herr Dernburg, "an appointment which was the cause of one of the greatest scandals that Berlin has ever seen."

On board his yacht in the Baltic on July 1, after learning of the assassination of Grand Duke Ferdinand, the Kaiser seemed meditative, imperturbable. "This may be the last holiday I shall enjoy for a long time," he said to the writer. "Who knows what the next month may bring us? Sometimes the necessity arises for a nation to assert itself, if only because she feels that otherwise others may do it to her disadvantage."

"A spark may set fire to the whole world," "The Kaiser," said the narrator, "seemed to be brooding over some plan." On July 2 the writer dined with Moltke, head of the general staff.

"The Emperor," said the general, "has been deceiving us for years. While pretending to be an adversary of war, he has in his own mind been continually thinking of the day when he could declare it."

Homestead Proxies Are Restricted

Department of the Interior Takes Steps to Curtail Practice

An important notice has just been issued in circular form by the department of the interior affecting the filing by proxy upon homestead land and later abandoning the claim in favor of relatives. The custom is being brought under more severe regulation, as the following letter, addressed to Dominion land agents and inspectors, would indicate:

"Hitherto it has been the practice to allow a settler who holds a proxy entry for a homestead to abandon such homestead in favor of certain relatives, provided such abandonment is received by the agent for the district in which the land is situated before six months have elapsed from the time the entry was made, notwithstanding that the entrant had not furnished proof that such entry had been perfected."

"I am now to inform you that it has been decided to change this practice, and in future an abandonment in favor of a relative, executed by a settler, who holds a proxy entry will only be accepted provided the entrant has appeared before the agent for the district and has filed the usual statutory declaration on form "B2C," and further satisfies the agent by statutory declaration that he (the entrant), has lived upon the land for a period of not less than thirty days."

"By order,"

"L. PEREIRA, Sec."

The rehearsal had not gone at all to please the stage director, who at its close, severely and unjustly criticized the leading man. In conclusion he said: "Say, do you think I have been a stage director for fifteen years for nothing?" "I cannot say as to that," answered the actor suavely, "but if you haven't, you have cheated the management."

PATRIOTISM OF RURAL WORKER IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

SACRIFICES FOR THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY

The Call for Food as a Patriotic Contribution Seems to be but Little Understood, but the Farmers of Canada are Doing Their Part for National Defence

(By C. C. James, C.M.G., Commissioner of Agriculture.)

For over a year we have been celebrating a hundred years of peace. Canadians of early stock must go back four generations to find ancestors who fought for their country. In tens of thousands of our families all warlike traditions have long since disappeared, and we had become so accustomed to peace that, when war was declared, it took time for us to realize that the country was in such peril that that we were called upon really to offer our lives against the attack of a powerful enemy. The scene of conflict was thousands of miles away, and many did not realize in fact do not yet realize, that our country is in danger. For three or four generations we have felt safe and secure as a part of the British empire, and hundreds of thousands of our people still quietly go about their business confident that the British navy will surely see us safely through. Only now, as reports of casualties reach us every day, is the war beginning to come home to us. Considering these things, we realize why French and British reservists, who had served their country across the sea and who were moved by the traditions of their family life, responded so readily to the call to arms, and why peace-bred and peace-nurtured Canadians have moved less rapidly. We had well-nigh given up the art of war and we had become absorbed in the peaceful building up of a new country. We have not been called upon to make sacrifices for the security of our land and the safety of our people. There has been developing more and more among our people a desire for wealth and office and personal preferment that has made us somewhat selfish, and there has been observed of late a tendency to spec-

ulation and extravagance that permeated the whole national life and threatened somewhat the best elements of national growth. Suddenly the war has come and we have to adjust ourselves to new conditions. People who have been living to themselves and for themselves suddenly find themselves confronted by a new situation. The empire calls for men who are willing to sacrifice everything, not merely for imperial existence, but for humanity. But more, the empire calls for food. And this second, but equally urgent and important call, some find hard to understand. We have produced food for ourselves and a surplus for our profitable export. To call for food as a patriotic contribution is perhaps the most difficult of all to understand. What is the first thing needed? Instruction, education, the placing of the full facts before the people. What, you say, do they really need to be told what is needed? My answer to that is, there is just as much need for information for the people as to the material needs of the empire as to have clearly set before them the need for men to serve. Further, it is the duty of the governments to see that full and correct information as to food conditions of the allies and of the enemy be given to the people. What would have been said if no such action had been taken? Surely no apology, no explanation need be given for a campaign to give the people the fullest and most reliable information along this line. As for linking up patriotism with production, I shall not be one to deny to the farmers of Canada human feeling and mental make-up equal to those of workers in other lines. Rural patriotism emanating from full knowledge of needs and opportunities may yet be the salvation of this country.

Italy's Fighting Strength

Should Prove a Considerable Factor in Support of the Allies

Field army of 12 corps and 3 divisions of cavalry, 409,000 men; nine yearly classes of reserves, fully equipped, 890,000; reserves not equipped, but training, 500,000; making a total of 1,700,000 men.

Each army corps of the field army consists of two different divisions except the Roman district corps, which has three.

There are two brigades of infantry (two regiments to a brigade) and a regiment of field artillery in each division. The total war strength of a division is 14,156 men and officers, 1,399 horses and 30 guns.

The army also has 39 aeroplanes.

The navy:
Dreadnoughts in commission..... 4
Dreadnoughts to be completed in 1915..... 2
Pre-dreadnoughts..... 8
Armored cruisers..... 16
Protected cruisers..... 10
Torpedo gunboats..... 46
Destroyers..... 86
Torpedo boats..... 25
Submarines..... 25

Total number of warships..... 206
The two dreadnoughts to be completed this year are the Dullio and Doria. Their principal armament will be thirteen 12-inch guns. Four new dreadnoughts were laid down in 1914. Their principal armament will be eight 15-inch guns of the type of the latest British dreadnoughts, like the Queen Elizabeth, now at the Dardanelles.

In addition to the permanent army there are at all times nine classes of reservists, men who have served two years in the permanent army and who are armed, equipped and ready for service. There are about 90,000 in each such class, what is left of the men who have retired from the permanent army each year for the past nine years. They know at all times just where to join their regiments, and the mobilization of such an army is a matter of only a short time.

After two years' active service and nine years in the reserve, the men are subjected to militia duty for eight years.

Value of Rotation Crops

The First Essential to Good Farming is Crop Rotation

No real friend of agriculture advocates the heedless raising of things. That has ruined too much good land in this country in the past. It is wasting the fertility of many acres now. But raising things by good farming is a different proposition, because it requires the maintenance of the means of raising them. The first essential to a good system of farming is profitable use of the products. A prevailing crop rotation is usually the result of the past experience of the farmers of the locality and it should not be lightly discarded. But it may have become a sort of habit. It might be much improved. This is worth thinking about. Is the rotation followed the best possible one? Could it be changed with benefit to the farm and farmer? What have been the effects of the past system on the land and on its present capacity to produce good crops?—National Stockman and Farmer.

A Big Task

Allied Navies Have Paralyzed the Enemy's Shipping

The magnitude of the task the navies of the allied powers have performed since the outbreak of the war is in a measure indicated by the fact that a year ago the actual tonnage of Germany's shipping stood second in the world and in eight months the German flag has been swept off the seas. This means, says the Military and Naval Record, that the enemy's mercantile marine, which consisted of 2,388 steam and sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of nearly 5,500,000, has been paralyzed so that, apart from the fact that the enemy's food supply has been jeopardized, the income of the holders of shares has been depleted almost to vanishing point. This has already been shown by the reports of some German steamship companies for 1914, and now the report of the Reederel Aktiengesellschaft of Hamburg permits of a comparison in the case of sailing ships. According to the Financial Times, the Reederel is the biggest concern in Germany engaged in the sailing ship trade, and formerly had a wide connection, mainly in South American ports. The outbreak of hostilities brought the earning power of the company to a complete end, and eleven vessels were captured or detained by the allies, while all those on outward voyages are now lying idle in neutral harbors. The gross receipts slumped from 1,333,000 to 459,000 marks, and the net revenue after reducing the depreciation allowance from 614,500 to 110,900 marks, comes out at 161,300 as compared with 497,000 marks. The dividend scales down from 12 to 4 per cent.

Wheel Suppresses Noise

Car in Portland, Me., Said to Run Like Automobile

Elimination of the greater part of the noise that now accompanies the operation of street cars and elevated and subway trains is a prospect of the immediate future as the result of a new noiseless wheel which is described in the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A street car equipped with wheels of this kind and recently subjected to test runs at Portland, Me., is reported to have run as noiselessly as an automobile. The wheel is made of two sections, and is in effect a wheel within a wheel. The inner section is fixed to the axle while the outer section takes the bearing on the track. Between the two sections is a cushion of rubber of special composition which absorbs the vibrations caused by the grind of the tire on the rail and by irregularities in the track, and it is this that gives the wheel its noiseless qualities.

Two Words

"I just read that they're sending French conscripts to the front," he was saying.

"Well, I suppose the poor things might as well be there as in prison," murmured his sympathetic hostess.

If the swine are in the fattening stage they should have all they will eat up clean, but growing animals should have just enough to keep them in a thrifty growing condition.

YOU'RE CRAZY?

If you don't patronize our feed store

WHY?

Because we give the best values in
FLOUR, ROLLED OATS, WHEATLETS,
SEEDS AND FEED OF ALL KINDS

You can't find a better stock in town,
and our prices are right.

WAKE UP?

to the good values and good service we are giving.
No streets too muddy for our delivery wagon.
Your orders will be delivered promptly.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd.
Didsbury's Feed Merchants

J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service
and honest weight bring your
HOGS and CATTLE
to me on Monday and Tuesday
of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

KING GEORGE MEAT MARKET

GEO. F. SMITH, Prop.

Now Opened For Business

We handle all kinds of Fresh, Salt
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FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

We pay highest market prices for hides

Located in Leuzler Block, opposite Rosebud Hotel

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Summer Excursion Fares

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REVELSTOCK AND
KOOTENAY

A splendid vacation trip for teachers—and
others. Very low fares from all stations.
Good for three months. \$22.00 from Calgary

To EASTERN CANADA

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brun-
swick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Is-
land at low fares. Liberal limits, stop
overs and diverse routings.

PANAMA PACIFIC AND
SAN DIEGO EXPOSITIONS.
PACIFIC COAST
EXCURSIONS

Reduced fares from all points. When going
to the Expositions or the Pacific Coast, it
will profit you to travel through your own
wonderland—THE CANADIAN ROCKIES—
visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier,
thence via Vancouver.

SAIL THE GREAT LAKES
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On the 4 favorite palatial steamships,
"Alberta," "Assiniboia," "Manitoba" and
"Keewatin."

THEY MAKE FOUR ROUND TRIPS EACH WEEK

SAILINGS—EASTBOUND

	"Alberta"	"Assiniboia"	"Manitoba"	"Keewatin"
Lv. Ft. William	Sun. 2 p.m.	Tues. 2 p.m.	Sat. 2 p.m.	Fri. 2 p.m.
"Pt. Arthur	Sun. 3 p.m.	Tue. 3 p.m.	Sat. 3 p.m.	Fri. 3 p.m.
Arr. Pt. McNicoll	Tues. 8.30 a.m.	Thur. 8.30 a.m.	Mon. 8.30 a.m.	Sun. 8.30 a.m.

TRY this route; it offers an ideal change and rest to the traveller bound for East-
ern Canada and the Eastern States.

Particulars from nearest Agent or from

R. DAWSON,

District Passenger agent, CALGARY, Alta.

Get your Butter Wrappers printed
at the Pioneer office and save
trouble with the new law.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. C. Hiebert is visiting with
her brother Mr. P. P. Dick.

Constable W. F. Sick has been
appointed brand reader and stock
inspector having just received his
appointment.

Gus. Gertz wishes to announce
to the public that he will continue
the cleaning, pressing and re-
pairing business as usual at the
Modern Tailoring Cos' store.

The Didsbury troop of A squad-
ron 15th light horse will drill on
the school grounds Monday, July
26th from 4 p.m. to 6 a.m. Lieuten-
ant Rupp will be in charge. All
members are requested to be pre-
sent.

Miss Ruth Moyle and Miss
Kathleen Watson will serve ice
cream and cake at Chambers
drug store in aid of the Red
Cross funds on Friday afternoon
next.

The local branch of the Red
Cross Society shipped the follow-
ing goods to Calgary last month;
6 service shirts, 7 surgical shirts,
7 pair pyjamas, 96 triangular
bandages, 48 service handker-
chiefs 42 hospital handkerchiefs
pair knit socks.

Mrs. Malloy of Nanton, Presi-
dent of the Rebekah Assembly
of Alberta, paid a surprise visit
to the local Rebekah lodge on
Thursday night, July 15th. She
addressed both the I.O.O.F. and
Rebekah lodges in a neat speech
after which ice cream and cake
was served by the members of
the lady's lodge.

The Red Cross Society will
hold a violet day on Friday after-
noon next. Violets will be offer-
ed for sale by the young ladies
and you are requested to buy a
bunch to help the good work a-
long. Any young girl who would
like to assist in the sale should
apply at the Red Cross rooms on
Friday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock.

Two cases of contravention of
the Horse Breeders ordinance
came up before H. E. Osmond, J.
P., last week. Both cases were
taken up by constable Martin of
the R. N. W. M. P. by direction
of the Department of Agriculture.
The parties pleaded guilty and
small fines and costs were levied,
because they had not had their
horses registered.

A fair crowd turned out to see
the baseball game between the
locals and the Girl Baseball team
of Chicago on Monday night. The
girls beat the boys by a score of
8-5, but considering that there
were three or four men on the
visitors team and that that team
is playing almost every day our
boys put up a good game. The
first few innings looked like a
goose egg for the locals but they
pulled together in the latter part
of the game and came out with
a near win, in fact the fans claim
that Didsbury should have been
given about nine runs. There
was considerable good natured
raillery from the audience but the
visitors took it all in good part
and there was quite a bit of fun.

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Purity Flour

always on hand

Fresh Fleischman's Yeast

coming in weekly

See our NEW SPRING NOVELTIES
which have just arrived

A. G. STUDER

Swalm-Reist

A very pretty wedding took place at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore
Reist on Wednesday, July 7th, at 3.30
o'clock p.m., when their eldest daugh-
ter, Mabel, was united in marriage to
Mr. Wesley Swalm who has recently
returned from Pasadena, California,
where he has for several years been at-
tending the Nazarine University.

While the march was being played
by Miss Ruby Archer, the groom, who
was attended by his brother, Mr.
Noah Swalm, and the bridesmaid,
Miss Pearl Reist, took their places un-
der a very pretty arch of green and
white. The bride followed leaning on
the arm of her father. The ceremony
was then performed by Rev. H.
Goudie.

The bride wore a pretty dress of
ivory messaline silk, the bridesmaid
wore a dress of white mull.

At 5 o'clock p.m. a dainty supper
was partaken of by about fifty invited
guests. The evening was spent in
music, singing and games.

The happy couple were the reci-
pients of many beautiful and costly
presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Swalm will
make their future residence in Pa-
sadena, California.

Russians Still Re- treating

An Austrian report of July 20th
states that Russia has ordered the
evacuation of Warsaw. It is also
reported that the Russian army has
the most severe task imposed on
them since the beginning of the war
in their present defence of Warsaw,
and the outlook is very gloomy.

The Kaiser is reported as saying
that he has paralyzed Russia and
will now make Europe tremble.

The fighting is still very bitter in
the Dardanelles and the Allies ex-
pect to be through in about six
weeks. The Turks are short of am-
munition.

In the other parts there seems to
be a lull although several small
engagements are always being
fought in which the Allies are gen-
erally victorious.

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.

The War Makes Heavy Demand on Leather

Some idea of the enormous amount
of leather that is being used to pro-
vide equipment for the armies of Eur-
ope may be gained when we learn that
it is estimated that between a million
and a million and a half sets of military
harness have been ordered for the al-
lied armies. Of these orders Canada
has secured quite a number, but of
course was not able to handle the
whole amount so a good many of them
have gone over to the United States.
One writer commenting on these or-
ders says that the contracts for ac-
countments that are now being filled
are for the British Government and
consist of infantry equipment including
a leather cartridge bag, a knapsack
and haversack made in part of leather
and with numerous leather straps and
a leather body belt. Some idea of the
quantity of leather being consumed on
this one contract alone may be gained
by the fact that it takes a side of
leather to make two sets of equipment
or an entire cow hide for four sets.
This British contract has been divided
among six or seven manufacturers in
this country and several in Canada,
and while the exact number of the
equipments contracted is not authori-
tatively stated, it is estimated some-
where between a million and a million
and a half sets. It is known that at
least five or six concerns in the United
States are working on from 100,000 to
200,000 sets each and the smaller
manufacturers in Canada on lesser
quantities. Four of the largest manu-
facturers located in New York, St.
Louis, Boston and Hartford, respect-
ively, are each using between 500 and
750 sides of leather a day, which means
that they are turning out between 1,000
and 1,500 equipment sets daily. Con-
sequently it will be several months be-
fore all deliveries will be made and it
is estimated that between 500,000 and
750,000 sides of leather will be con-
sumed on this one contract alone.
Most of the manufacturers have leased
additional plants and are working
night and day shifts, as each of the
concerns has its regular domestic trade
to take care of as well as this foreign
contract work. Different tanners are
shipping as many as 500 sides of
leather a day to some of the manu-
facturers.